FOR OFFICIAL USE UNLY CLASSIFICATION THE THE CHAPTON CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO. COUNTRY Hungary DATE OF INFORMATION SUBJECT Scientific - Research Biographic HOW DATE DIST. 4 JUN 1952 **PUBLISHED** Daily newspaper WHERE PUBLISHED Budapest NO. OF PAGES 2 DATE **PUBLISHED** 26 - 30 Mar 1952 SUPPLEMENT TO LANGUAGE Hungarian REPORT NO. THIS IS SOURCE Magyar Nemzet. EXPAND CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

INSTITUTE TO BE MOST MODERN IN EUROPE -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 26 Mar 52

COMPLETE NEW SEISMOGRAPH

Since the present quarters on the National Oncological Institute in the Radium Hospital on Bakats Ter in Budapest are too small, provision has been made for a new home for the institute. The building will be located on the site of the former Siesta Sanatorium, in Kekgolyo Utca in Buda. It is expected that the new building will be Europe's most modern oncological hospital and research institute.

The 20 leading oncologists of Hungary are now working on the first Hungarian textbook on oncology. The first volume of the two-volume work is being edited by Dr Bela Wald, director of the National Oncological Institute.

TAKE NEW SEISMOGRAPH ON RESEARCH TRIP -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 27 Mar 52

A new seismograph has been completed under the supervision of Tibor Dombai, research engineer and director of the Eotvos Lorand Geophysical Institute.

The seismometer was designed by research engineer Lajos Stegena /last letter blurred, possibly Stegene/, the amplifier by research engineers Ferenc Koller and Istvan Liptai, and the galvanometer by geophysicist Dr Karoly Sebestyen. Technician Dace Herbaly supervised the building of the apparatus and the final tests were made by physicist Janos Galfi.

Research engineer Karoly Pozsgai and geophysicist Erzsebet Mittuh left on a research trip with the new apparatus.

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DEVELOP PENICILLIN INDUSTRY -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 30 Mar 52

The three leading penicillin experts in Hungary are Dr Zoltan Foldi, chemical engineer at the Chinoin Plant, Professor Arpad Gerecs of Szeged, and Rezso Konig, also a chemical engineer.

In the spring of 1949, when the Chinoin Plant received its first fermenting apparatus, penicillin experiments were transferred from flasks into larger vessels. By fall of 1949, researchers were already working with a 3,000 -liter vessel. Today, penicillin manufacture is measured by quintals. If the pharaccutical plant now under construction at Debrecen is a success, Hungary expects to start exporting scall quantities of penicillin.

Present-day penicillin production, although far advanced over that of 3 years ago, is still regarded as an industrial experiment, even though the most important materials needed can be produced in the country. The basic material is manufactured at the Chinoin Plant.

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